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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/723,039	11/26/2003	Kurt E. Spears	200208312-1X	7816

22879 7590 10/19/2007

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EXAMINER	
WORKU, NEGUSSIE	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2625	
MAIL DATE	**DELIVERY MODE**
10/19/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/723,039	SPEARS ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Negussie Worku	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 November 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *26 November 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *See Attachment*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This is in response to application filed 11/26/03. Claims 1-22 are pending, in which, claims 1, 11 and 19 are independent, and claims 2-10, 12-18 and 20-22 are dependent.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 08/25/06 AND 11/26/03, have been reviewed, and therefore the submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the examiner is considering the information disclosure statement.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

4. Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Lam (USP 7,190,495).

With respect to claim 1, Lam teaches a system (scanner system shown in fig 1) comprising: an imaging device having a light source and at least one sensor (image reading device of fig 2, comprises light source 26, 28 and image sensor 31 as shown in fig 2, col.4, lines 20-45; and a media adapter (carriage assembly 24 of fig 1) operatively associated with the imaging device, (imaging sensor 31 of fig 2) the media adapter including a first reflective surface (mirror 52 of fig 2) and a second reflective surface (second reflective mirror 54 or 59 of fig 2) arranged to shift light emitted by the light source (light source 26 as shown in fig 1) to a predetermined focus point of the at least one sensor during an imaging operation (light from light source 26 and 88, via reflective mirror 52 and 54.through lens 32 directed to a predetermined focus point which is an image sensor 31 of fig 1, during imaging operation, description of fig 2, col.4, lines 20-40).

With respect to claim 2, Lam teaches a system (scanner system shown in fig 1), further comprising a lens assembly (lens assembly 32 of fig 1 and 2) positioned between the first reflective surface (mirror 52 of fig 2) and the second reflective surface, (mirror 54 of fig 2) the lens assembly focusing the light onto the second reflective surface (lens 32 focus the light to the second mirror 54, via mirror 50 of fig 2, c0ol.4, lines 40-49).

With respect to claim 3, Lam teaches a system (scanner system shown in fig 1), further comprising a lens assembly (lens 32 of fig 2) positioned between the first reflective surface (mirror 52 of fig 2) and the second reflective surface, (mirror 54 of fig 2) the lens assembly positioned to magnify a transparency image during the imaging operation (lens 32 of fig 2, positioned between the two reflective mirror 52 and 54, to magnify the image to be read during scanning operation, col.4, lines 40-45).

With respect to claim 4, Lam teaches a system (scanner system shown in fig 1, further comprising a lens assembly 932 o fig 2) positioned between the first reflective surface and the second reflective surface, (mirror 52 and 54 of fig 2) the lens assembly positioned to change resolution of a transparency image during the imaging operation, (lens 32 of fig 2, positioned between the two reflective mirror 52 and 54, to change the resolution image to be read during scanning operation, col.4, lines 40-45).

With respect to claim 5, Lam teaches a system (scanner system shown in fig 1), further comprising a lens assembly (32 of fig 5) movable between the first reflective surface, move able and the second reflective surface, (mirror 52 54 of fig 5) the lens assembly moving with the light source and the sensor of the imaging device during the imaging operation (lens assembly 32 of fig 5, moves between mirror 52 and 54 with image sensor 31, col.6, lines 25-35).

With respect to claim 6, Lam teaches a system (scanner system shown in fig 1), further comprising a lens (32 of fig 5) arranged between the second reflective surface (mirror 54 of fig 5) and the at least one sensor, (image sensor 31 of fig 2) the lens focusing the light onto the at least one sensor (light from light source 26 and 28, reflected through the mirror 52 and 54 to the image sensor 31, via lens assembly 32 of fig 2 or 5).

With respect to claim 7, Lam teaches a system (scanner system shown in fig 1), further comprising an array of lenses (32 of fig 2) arranged between the second reflective surface (54 of fig 2) and the at least one sensor, (image sensor 31 of fig 1) the lens focusing the light onto the at least one sensor (lens 32 of fig 2, focus the light directed by mirror from light source to ward the image sensor 31 of 2, col.6lines 25-30).

With respect to claim 8, Lam teaches a system (scanner system shown in fig 1), wherein said imaging device is a CIS imaging device (image sensor 31 of fig 2, is an equivalent version of CIS image sensor).

With respect to claim 9, Lam teaches a system (scanner system shown in fig 1), wherein said imaging device is a CIS imaging device (image sensor 31 of fig 2, is an equivalent version of CIS image sensor).

With respect to claim 10, Lam teaches a system (scanner system shown in fig 1), wherein a first position of the first reflective surface (mirror 52 of fig 2) and a second position of the second reflective (mirror 54 of fig 2) surface are adjustable (since the carriage 58 is movable the mirrors are adjustable relative to the lens 32 and image sensor 31, respectively, col.6, lines 30-40).

With respect to claim 11, Lam teaches a method (scanner system shown in fig 1), comprising: projecting light along a first axis onto a transparency imaging surface (light projected on to platen glass 88, where the document to be read is positioned); reflecting the light from the transparency imaging surface along a second axis substantially perpendicular to the first axis to shift the light to a predetermined focus point of a sensor during an imaging operation (light reflected from the document placed on the glass platen 88; of fig 5, reflected to the imaging sensor 31 via lens 32, during image reading operation), and reflecting the shifted light substantially perpendicular to the second axis onto at least one sensor (the reflected light from the document through glass platen 88, via mirrors are perpendicular to image sensor 31 as shown in fig 5).

With respect to claim 12, Lam teaches a method (scanner system shown in fig 1), further comprising focusing the reflected light along the second axis (light reflected from the light source through second mirror 54, via lens 32 toward the image sensor 31, would be a second axis, since first light projected from first mirror 52, reflected along the first axis).

With respect to claim 13, Lam teaches the method (scanner system shown in fig 1), further comprising focusing the reflected light onto the at least one sensor (lens 32 of fig 2, focus the light directed by mirror from light source to ward the image sensor 31 of 2, col.6lines 25-30).

With respect to claim 14, Lam teaches the method (scanner system shown in fig 1), further comprising projecting an inverted image onto the at least one sensor during an imaging operation (light from light source 26 and 28, directed to the document to be scanned, which is placed on glass platen 88 of fig 5, inverted by a switch mirror 56, and directed to the image sensor 31, via lens 32 of fig 5).

With respect to claim 15, Lam teaches the method (scanner system shown in fig 1), further comprising projecting a non-inverted image onto the at least one sensor during an imaging operation, (light from light source 26 and 28, directed to the document to be scanned, which is placed on glass platen 88 of fig 5, would be non-inverted when it is not switched by mirror switch means 56, and directed to the image sensor 31, via lens 32 of fig 5).

With respect to claim 16, Lam teaches the method (scanner system shown in fig 1), further comprising changing resolution of a transparency image on the transparency imaging surface during an imaging operation (lens 32 of fig 2, positioned between the

two reflective mirror 52 and 54, to change the resolution image to be read during scanning operation, col.4, lines 40-45).

With respect to claim 17, Lam teaches the method (scanner system shown in fig 1), further comprising magnifying a transparency image on the transparency imaging surface during an imaging operation, (lens 32 of fig 2, positioned between the two reflective mirror 52 and 54, to magnify the image to be read during scanning operation, col.4, lines 40-45).

With respect to claim 18, Lam teaches the method (scanner system shown in fig 1), further comprising moving the projected light over the transparency-imaging surface during the imaging operation (carriage 58 of fig 5, moves the projected light from light source via mirror through lens 32 on to the glass platen 88 of fig 5).

With respect to claim 19, Lam teaches a system (fig 2) comprising: means (light source 26 and 28 of fig 1, a means to illuminate the document to be read) for illuminating a transparency image during an imaging operation (light source 26 and 28 of fig 1, a means to illuminate the document to be read, during imaging operation); and means (switch 56 of fig 5) for shifting the illuminated transparency image to a predetermined focus point of at least one CIS sensor (switch 50 of fig 5, a means for shifting reflection of mirror to a focus point at image sensor 31 of fig 2) .

With respect to claim 20, Lam teaches the system (scanner system shown in fig 1), further comprising means (lens 32 of fig 2) for focusing the illuminated transparency image (lens 32 of fig 1, to focus the reflected light coming from the document, reflected by mirror via lens to the image sensor 31 of fig 5).

With respect to claim 21, Lam teaches the system (scanner system shown in fig 1), further comprising means (lens 32 of fig 2) for magnifying the transparency image (lens 36 of fig 2, can be adjusted to a preferred resolution of the document to be read).

With respect to claim 22, Lam teaches the system (scanner system shown in fig 1), further comprising means (switch mirror 50 of fig 5) for changing resolution of the transparency image (switch mirror 50, changes the position of the mirror, in order to change the magnification of the lens toward the image to be read, so that the system can change the resolution of the image according to operator's preference, col.4, lines 20-25).

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Negussie Worku whose telephone number is 571-272-7472. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am-6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Aung Moe can be reached on 571-272-7314. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

NW

09/27/07

AUNG S. MOE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
10/15/07